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Marburg, read a statistical report on the efficacy of the antitoxine serum, of which he is the original inventor. The number of cases of diphtheritis in Berlin for the twelve months ending August 31 last was 6,087, of which 3,319 were treated in hospitals—figures which showed that the epidemic character and the extent of the dread disease were rather greater than the previous year. While, however, formerly the death rate varied between 30 and 40 per cent, this percentage in the Berlin hospitals, where the serum treatment obtains, has been reduced to 16 per cent. In 821 cases, where the serum could be given within the first forty-eight hours, the mortality did not exceed 5 per cent. But for the fact that in many instances the doses given were too small and that the most dangerous cases are chiefly sent to the hospitals, the results would have been still more favorable. The mortality at the Berlin Charité, where the treatment with the serum is carefully adhered to, was 16.7 per cent, while in the Bethanien Hospital, where no serum is given, it rose to 43.1 per cent. In some of the hospitals, where the treatment was suspended only one day, the mortality actually rose to twice the average figure. Professor Virchow heartily indorsed Dr. Behring's statement.

C. W. CHANCELLOR,
United States Consul.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Constantinople.

[Report No. 144.]

Cholera cases exist always in the town of Constantinople. Since my last report 3 more cholera cases have been registered, from which 1 proved fatal. One of these 3 cholera cases occurred on the 28th of last December. It occurred at Akserai. The second occurred in the military hospital of Gumushsu at Pera last week, and the third occurred at Tunclukli. The latter was a very light case, the diagnosis of which has been made in consequence of the microscopical analysis of the dejecta. The symptom which obliged the physicians to think it was cholera was the absence of urine. The dejecta was yellow and the eyes were very lightly sunk. Besides these sporadic cholera cases, smallpox always makes some victims. There exists also an epidemic of influenza, about which I have already written in my previous reports. The number of deaths registered in Constantinople during the month of December was 1,223, 8 of which were from smallpox and 2 from cholera.

In the vilayet of Diarbekir, as well as in that of Bitlis, cholera is raging. It is not possible to know exactly the number of victims in consequence of the troubles and riots and massacres which occur in the above-mentioned vilayet as well as in nearly all Asia Minor. As a consequence of this condition, public health suffers very much.

In the vilayet of Tripoli, in Syria, as well as in the vilayet of Damascus, cholera has disappeared according to the official reports.

In Egypt cholera does not seem to make any progress. On the 13th instant 2 fresh cholera cases occurred in Alexandria.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under dates of January 25 and February 1, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 104 deaths in this city during the week ended January 23, 1896. Two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 5 new cases approximately, 3 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by enteritis, 3 by dysentery, 3 by smallpox, 3 by pneumonia, and 3 by the grippe. The 2 deaths during the week by yellow fever occurred among civilians in the city.

There were 121 deaths in this city during the week ended January 30, 1896. Three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 8 new cases approximately, 5 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 6 by enteritis, 1 by dysentery, 4 by smallpox, 4 by pneumonia, and 2 by the grippe. Two of the 3 deaths from yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital, the other one in the central part of the city.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended January 20, 1896. Estimated population, 133,443. Total deaths, 117, including 1 from diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended January 18 correspond to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 11, and the highest in Wolverhampton, viz, 30.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand six hundred and twenty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 102; scarlet fever, 25; diphtheria, 59; whooping cough, 59; enteric fever, 12; and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand. In greater London 2,046 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 17 from diphtheria, 5 from scarlet fever, 10 from measles, and 15 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 18 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 9.4, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 36.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 151 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; and scarlet fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 18 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.3, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 22.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 570, including measles, 6; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 38.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 56,000. Total deaths, 608, including 1 from cholera and 58 from beriberi.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 3,000. Four deaths, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.